The Intelligencer.

THE members of the Republican County Committee should bear in mind the meeting of the committee at the City Rollding this evening.

Yesterday's Convention.

The proceedings of yesterday's Demo cratic County Convention will be found in an other column. It will be seen that there was no contest over the Sheriffalty, The result was settled so effectually a the primaries on Saturday that the friends of Mr. Sweeney from Washington district did not even bring his name before the Convention. The other districts of the county were represented entirely by the triends of Mr. Tingle, and accordingly he was nominated by acclamation.

The ticket put forth by the Convention for the various office yesterday for the Various onder is, generally speaking, a good one, and we trust that our Republican friends, afuch better as possible. We are glad to see so prominent a citizen on the Democratic ticket as Mr. Wm. L. Hearn. It is a good sign to see such men as Mr. Hearn politics, whether on the one side or the other, as in that case our interests are not likely to suffer, no odds whose hands they

As usual we are called upon to condole with a number of the fallen and badly wounded among our Democratic breth was a bad day for th Then too there is the great friend and champion of the young lawyers, Uncle John Boring, who was rudely laid out by the convention yesterday, as if in sweet revenge for his doings on that memorable day in June last. It is said that got even with the young lawyers yester day, and that the scalps of two or thre of them dangle at his belt. 'Twas eve

"There never yet was human power Which could evade, if unforgiven, The patient search and vigit long Of him who treasures up a wrong."

The West Virginia Senatorship It would seem from our Grafton letter

ously looking after the selection of mem bers of the next Legislature, and that h e all the way from Washington the vention at Phillipi, and thereby helped to that Convention, Mr. Newlon, who, if el-Faulkner's promotion from the lower to the upper house of Congress. The point ingly anxious about his election to the U.S. Senate that he came off at a critical moment in the fate of the River and Har bor bill, and that during his absence the \$20,000 appropriated for the Uppe Monongahela was stricken out, and tha the people of Monongalia and Marion counties for a neglect of duty in pursui

Our correspondent takes occasion t ontrast the attention of Senator Henry to business in comparison with Mr s, however, no real odds in Senato Henry's favor in this respect that w know of. He was down at Charleston dur ing the session of the Democratic Convention, and was anxious, we are told, to whenever anything can be made by a trip. ants in this respect is quite similar. And may as well remark that it is whispered about that the hand of Senator Henry is strongly suspected in the result of last Saturday's primagies, especially in Centre district. There is more or less Alabama Election.

Annowal Alabama Election.

Montoomery, August 7.— Returns for various parts of the State indicate a sweeping Democratic victory. Houseway, he is their right hand man in knows, he is their right hand man in congress, and the Company would be sorry indeed to see him defeated for a relection. We suppose there is no good reason why Senator Henry and Sheriff Tingle should not pull together in this campaign. If the Senator is willing to jority. conjecture going on as to how far the in-

"That mercy 1 to others show."

worth \$5,000 per annum, free of expense and taxes, why shouldn't the Sheriff help the Senator into a \$5,000 seat in the north wing of the Capitol at Washing

Congressional Convention a Bellaire To-day.

The Democracy of the 16th Ohio dis trict feel called upon to keep up their organization, lose or win, and accordingly they will hold their usual Congressiona Convention at Bellaire to-day. Two years ago they nominated Mr. Henry Boyles, of Harrison county, (to catch the Grangers), and he went over the course with Brother Danford, and at the end stepped down and out minus the 1,236 rotes that constituted the Captain's majority. The countles that compose the 16th district are Belmont, Opernsey Harrison, Jefferson and Noble. In 7



18,921 The Republican majority in 1874 was 1,236, and in 1875 it was 1,566.

The fact that the Democracy lost ground in the Sixteenth district last year does not look encouraging for Col. George W. McCook's prospects, in case he should be the nominee to-day.

CONVENTION MEMS,-It is said the friends of Mayor Sweeney feel sore, and that some of them are inclined to put on heir war paint.

Those energetic young statesmen, the Hon. Alfred Caldwell and the Hon. J. Hanson Good, were circulating freely among the members yesterday, inquiring

about the crops.
Only 4 of the 10 districts voted solid fo nembers of the House of Delegates, viz Union, 379 votes for Barr, Hearn, Morgan and Uncle John. Centre, 273 for Bar Hearn, Morgan and Simpson. Ritchie 238 for Barr, Hearn, Jeffers and Morgan Triadelphia, 288 for Cracraft, Hearn, Arnett and Simpson.

Shep Thornburg wanted to nominat two delegates from the country by accla mation, all of a sudden, by a coup d' etat as it were. Shepherd is too precipitate by at least one-half.

THERE is one more Richmond in the Sheriffalty field this morning. His name is Col. T. P. Shallcross. This makes thre to start the race with, and leaves severa wards to hear from, Look out for ter scanning its personnel, will see the Sheriffalty announcements about these resulty of at least doing equally well times, as the almanac people would say when they hold their convention, and as Sheriff Tingle is looked upon as such as easy man to beat that there are any num ber of people ready and eager to under-take the job. All the boys want is to be turned loose at him, with or withou

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—The hea manding officer of the company. Com-pany and battalion drills were inaugu-rated yesterday, and will be continued every morning and afternoon during the encampment. The Second, Sixth and Seventh divisions will be reviewed this afternoon, and the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth divisions to-morrow afternoon, by Gov. Hartranft.

RESTORED TO THE BROKERS' BOARD Five of the seven firms of brokers who were driven to suspend by the Heston-ville collapse were to-day reinstated to the Board of Brokers, having settled all claims against them.

Saratoga Regatta.

Saratoga Regatta.

Sanatoga, August 7.—There was anflicient breeze this morning to make musp hesitate about starting for the lake. The referce, Mr. Neville, of the Nautilus Rowing Association, New York, decaded, however, that the regatta should take place, and at the appointed hour those to participate in the race for juniora took their stations. The scullers were R. H. Robinson, Union Springs; S. E. Mann, Argonaut; F. Tompkins, Woolvinhook; W. H. Rogers, Atlanta; W. S. Cummins, Saratoga, and J. M. Aginn, Waverly, At 11:15 the start was made. Robinson first caught the water and obtaining the lead

half mile, when he pulled out and Tompkins got the second place and Mnnn the third. Time, 18:164.

At 11:30 the contestants rowed to the appointed places and were as follows: Leffman, Johnson, Neptune, Smith, Eldrell, Arganantee, Dorms, Enstes, Atlantes, Henry Smith, Killorin, Northwestern, McCormick, German and Beaver Wyck. At the word go the Arganantee taking first water with 34 stroke, made a slight lead; the Atlantic, with the same stroke gained the lead at half a mile, the Arganantee was close up, the Northwestern d because the lake was too rough

POLITICAL NOTES.

Alabama Election.

Tingle should not pull together in campaign. If the Senator is willing to jority.

MONTGOMERY, August 7.— The real pulling to jority. MONTGOMERY, August 7.— The returns show Democratic gains everywhere, and enough have been received to warrant the statement that the Democratic unajority will be 30,000. Many counties heretofore Republican send Democrats to the Legislature, and the majority, on joint ballot, will be very large. The vote by Congressional districts shows seven of them Democrats and one Republican. As far as heard from there has not been a disturbance of any kind in the State. The utmost good feeling prevailed everywhere.

SARATOGA, August 7.—Governor Hendricks left for home this evening.

IEXLISTON, August 7.—The election for Sheriff passed off quietly in this city today. Tarleton, Republican, 2,072, Thomas, Democrat, 1,783. Repulican loss on the vote of 1872, 630; Thomas' reported majority in the county, 800; Democratic majority in Jessamine, 50.

WATTERSON ELECTED.

WATTERSON ELECTED. Congressional race to-day Henry Watter son was elected by an overwhelming ma jority. Only a few scattering votes wer cast for Heady, Independent Democrat.

CHICAGO, August 7.—The pardon of Alderman Culleston, convicted of neglect of duty while a gauger and sentenced to aix months imprisonment and pay a fine of five thousand dallars, arrived from Washington to-day. It remits the imprisonment only.

Indian Fight in Texas.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A San Antonio dispatch received this morning at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters says a small command under Lieut. Bullis, found a command under Lieut. Bullis, found a Kickapoo and Lipan camp, in Texas attacked it, killed two and captured four Indians and a hundred horses.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, August 7. SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the vote by which the Senate indefinitely postponed the bill to reimburse West Virginia for property destroyed by Federal troops luring the late war was reconsidered and during the late war was reconsidered ap-the bill placed on the calendar.

The joint resolution in reference to the

wheek of the Monitor Tecumseh, in Mo-phile bay, and to provide for the burial of the remains of persons carried down when she sank was passed. LAND REDEMPTION.

bill extending the time for the re-demption of lands sold by the United district taxes was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Boutwell, from the special com-nittee appointed to inquire into the late lection in Mississippi, submitted a re-

tee, said he was acquainted with the ex-istence of this majority report for the first time this merning. The views of the minority, signed by himself and the Sen-ator from Indiana (McDonald), were ready to be presented, but as the testi moby to which they referred was no printed it could not be pointed out defi-

itely until the minority e completed. some discussion it was agreed to

THE RESUMPTION ACT. provide for a committee to inquire into the change which has taken place relative to the value of gold and silver and the cause thereof, and the effect on trade, were read and referred to the Finance

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved that the oint resolution of the House of Repre-entatives proposing the sixteenth amendiont resolution of the House of Repre-sentatives proposing the sixteenth amend-ment to the constitution prohibiting the appropriation of any school fund for the support of sectarian schools, &c., be re-tered to the Committee on Judiciary.

and moved it be referred to the same committee.

Mr. Christiancy presented a substitute to be so referred. In regard to the amendment proposed by the House, he said it prohibited the State from making appropriations from school funds for sectarian schools, but did not prohibit the United States.

Mr. Morton said it was yery clear; that horse and cart could be duyen through

House.

Mr. Saulsbury said this was not proper time to discuss this amendmen He had no doubt the object of the Hou in passing the amendment was to reme. In passing the amendment was to remedy a cry raised for political purposes. He thought all the objections raised against it were captions. Let it be amended and sent back to the house. All the substitutes were then referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the contract of Mr. Mexico to say: 10.000

ation of the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Morton to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the Presi-dent and accompanying documents in re-gard to the recent troubles at Hamburg, 5. C., upon which Mr. Edmunds was en-itled to the floor.

gard to the recent troubles at Hamburg, 8, C., upon which Mr. Edmunds was entitled to the floor.

He said that the expense of printing the extra copies proposed would be less than \$300. It had been said on the other side that this was an electioneering document and ought not to be printed at the public expense. Every document which affected the welfare of the people was or ought to be an electioneering or political document, because the people were fitted to know what was going on. The Senators on the other side were opposed to this resolution because they were airaid the people of the United States would find out the truth. He then referred again to the Constitution of the State about which he had spoken on Saturday, and agreed he had spoken on Saturday, and agreed that the State had overthrown the system f public edscation and violated its dedges to stand by that system. This ction was taken when the Democracy, thich was merely another name

FOR ORGANIZED REBELLION

FOR ORGANIZED HERELLION
in that State, came into power. If that
was the equality before the law about
which so much had been said recently in
platforms and letters of acceptance, it
was high time the people of the United
States who did not believe in lumbugs
and lies should carefully consider the
subject. He argued that the people of
the South did not intend that the colored
man should make himself capable of defending his rights either in the forum or
in the field, and that was the shameful
aspect of the case which it was attempted
by the platforms and letters to sugar
over. In all cases of murder in the
South for political reasons,

THE HAND OF JUSTICE

By Telegraph do to say that the Republican party hated the people of the South. As well it might be said that the 100,000 clergymen in the United States hated the wrong-doera, because every Sabbath morning they read the ten commandments and expected the ten commandments are brought to the front ten commandments and expected the ten commandments are brought to the front ten commandments and expected the ten commandments are brought to the front ten commandments are ten commandments and expected the ten commandments are ten com

NOT WANT VENGEAGE.

for all these crimes in the South, but he
did wish to see the calm majesty of the
law visited on the perpetrators of these
crimes. There was no instance stated yet
in which the glorious Democracy in
power in any State in the South had pun-

against the 13th Amendment in the Sen ate were Davis, of Kentucky, Hendricks now Democratic candidate for Vice now Democratic candidate for Vice President, McDougal, Powell, Saulsbury and Riddle.

Tilden was a distinguish which declared the war for the preserva tion of the Union a failure; Mr. Morton said in the course of the debate on the 13th Amendment in

MENDRICKS DENIED THE POWER of Congress or of the people of the United States to abolish alawery by a constitutional amendment."

Mr. Edmunds resuming said personally he had great respect for the Democratic candidate for Vice Prosident, but as he (Hendricks) denied the power of Congress to make this amendment, if he should by any accident get in the Presidential chair away would go the 16th amendment Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle. The States which voted against this amendment were all under control of the Democrats. They were Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Texas. He next referred to the 15th amendment, and said those Senators who voted against it were Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, McCreary, Norton, Patterson, Saulsbury, Vickers and Whyte. The States which voted against it were California, 'Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon and Tennessee. Every Democratic State voted against these amendments.

YET IN RECENT MANIFESTOR

AGAINST ALL CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS, and yet the country was asked to trust the rights of the colored people to that party. Was there ever such mockery?, It shocked common sonse and human creduity. The Senators might say that he (Edmunds) was making a political speech. So he was, and every speech made here should be a political speech, because the members of Congress were elected to secure the people all the blessings under the Constitution.

He next read from the Democratic platform adopted at St, Louis and said he would not say it was dishonest, that would not be parliamentary but he would say this; if those who had framed it had been dishonest men they would have resorted to exactly such delusions and deceptive phrassology to gain over the people.

He next read/from the letter of accept-AGAINST ALL CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS,

OUT D UP SWPPT AWAY

WOULD BE SWEFT AWAY.

It had already been announced that Congress had no power to legislate to enforce any of these amendments; that belonged to the States. Had not this Senate seen in the appropriation bills a sweeping proposition on the part of the House of Representatives to repeal every law to secure siny guardianship, and inspection over an election, for a member of Congress even. Every time these subjects had been discussed here, there had generally been one streedyped charge from the other side, and that was that the Republican party still kept up their hate and animosity toward the people of the South, and flaunted the bloody shir. If there was any one duty which the Congress of the United States owed to the whole people, it was to UNIASEK EVERNY FRAUD which any party might attempt to perpe-

UNMASK EVENT FACTOR Which any party might attempt to perpetrate upon the people. He denied that the Republican party had any hatred towards the people of the South, it had towards to a meadment to the constitution passed no amendment to the constitution which was said to be wrong. In conclu-sion he said the Republican party wanted peace and not a condition of caste and

peace and not a condition of caste and aristocracy in the South.

Pending the discussion Mr. Allison, of the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, submitted a report that the Committee had agreed upon the bill and it was ordered printed and laid over until to-morrow.

The Chair appointed Messrs, ingalls, Oglesby and McCreery a Conference Committee on the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit ceptain tary of the Interior to deposit certain

vestigating them.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Morton. of the resolution of Mr. Morton.
Mr. Logan spoke of the great lesson
learned by the late war, and said that we
need not fear another rebellion soon, but
our danger lies in another direction.
Men have rushed to the front and stempted to sway the multitude with the
cry of reform and redress and rotteness
and corruption, hoping thus

TO FOIST THEMSELVES

fending his rights either in the forum or in the field, and that was the shameful aspect of the case which it was attempted by the platforms and letters to sugar over. In all cases of murder in the South for political reasons,

THE HAND OF JUSTICE

was paralyzed and could not be put forward in the prosecution of the leaders of public opinion, and the authorities there did not push these things. They were willing to do nothing to prevent them. Was it unjust in the Republican party to lay open its immost heart to inspection, and desire to open the public opinion, and the authorities there did not push these things. They were willing to do nothing to prevent them. Was it unjust in the Republican party to call attention to these facts? Was there any bloody shirt in this? It would not

WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1876.

He said he did not stand here to-day as the apologist for any misdeed or dishonesty, but in the interest of honesty and fairness. Had the Republican party adopted the method of concealing and covering up from the public gaze the errors and frauds of its officials as did the Democratic party when in power, the country might well complain; but we have not, let the country answer. The primary object of the investigation appears no longer to be to protect the revenues of the country and correct the errors, but to destroy the reputation of those who stand as the prominent candidates for chief positions or those holding chief positions. So long as this is confined to for chief positions or those holding chief positions. So long as this is confined to attacks of individuals and the press, we have nothing to do with it officially, no matter how much we may deprecate it, but when Congress or one of its committees is made use of as we suppose, to assist in hunting down good names and slaughtering hitherto honorable characters, it is high time for us to call a halt and look whither we are tending. If such is the result of the first slight taste of power by this disturbing element, what are we to expect should it, through the effect of the swaying tide of human sentiment of an accidental turn of the political wheel of fortune, come into the whole control of the Government

ALREADY WANT OF PAITH
in the possible integrity of Government officials is beginning to be rivetted
on the minds of the people, and yet that a
time when there is in fact, not so much
corruption relatively, as during the palmy
days of Democratic rule. It is time for
us to have the moral courage to say to
the accusers of our public men' and to
scandal mongers that we and our public
service are presumed to be innocent and
that charges to receive notice, must be of
a grave character, properly presented,
with reasonable probability that they
will be sustained, and coming legitimately
within the surveillance of Congress. In
other words it is time for men to have
the courage to say to all who come with
their stories that we claim to be a party
of honest men; that we stand here as the
representatives and defenders of honest
men and not of thieves. Let all deeds
stand forth but let not

DAMNABLE CRIMES OF TREASON ALREADY WANT OF PAITH

and treachery to the country be covered up by the vile villification and slander the country's defenders and preserver

up by the vile villification and slander of the country's defenders and preservers. When a party will allow the poor and unfortunate to be murdered by whole-sale meroly because they will not vote the Democratic ticket, is not the fact patent to all, that by force and intimidation in the South, and by a villianous system of slanders inaugurated in the North they expect to obtain power. Every man that became prominent as a soldier during the war against the rebelliton and has stood by his guns and been faithful to the Republican, party has been assailed in every way possible to destroy his influence with the people. In my judgement, a conspiracy exists to-day as much as it did before the war to obtain possession of this government by the means I

failed to destroy, the government by force of arms may now with their Democratic allies obtain that possession.

Mr. Eaton said that against his taste and judgment he entered into a political discussion on this floor. It seemed that upon a mere resolution of the Senator from Indiana to print extra copies of a message this political debate has again been forced upon the Senato. He would not follow the lead of the illustrious Senator from Vermont, and travel all over and deceptive phraseology to gain over the people.

He next readifrom the letter of acceptance of Tilden and argued that if he should be elected, the kind of law and kind of constitution he would administer would be that laid down by the St. Louis Convention. The peace and unity which Tilden spoke of existed at Albany, and Indianapolis but in Mississippi and South Carolina there was no peace and order.

He argued that the present session of Congress had shown that the moment that the Democratic party should get into power all legislation to sectife civil rights to the colored people would be sweet away.

ate, the memoers of which were his
equals in intelligence?

Mr. Dawes said that the President was
required by the Constitution to submit to
Congress information in regard to the
State of the Union.

Mr. Eaton said he knew the President

was required to submit to Congress such information but what right had he to send auch information as this against 'the people of two States to the Senate. The President had the right of the political arem as aminformer. If what he said in arem as an informer. If what he said in regard to those two States was true why was it that he had not sent the informa-tion to Congress as the constitution di-rected. He, Eaton, would make the charge holdly

There was no truth in this message in regard to Louisiana and Mississippi. It was a political slander against the Democratic party of the United States.

He then referred to the argument of Morton to the effect that Tilden dare not demonster the auteurs in the South he.

denounce the outrages in the South, cause he must have the support of the remark of the Senator was an insult to the man, and an insult to the wan, and an insult to the whole party. It should fiver have been uttered! The Democratic party, from Tilden down, condemned the crime everywhere, and it did not become the Senator from Indiana to make such a charge. He [Eaton] hurled it back in his teeth as the early not to be the easted among senators. false and not to be tolerated among gen-tlemen, and it would not be tolerated here as long as he (Eaton) had a seat on the floor.

IT WAS A GREAT PITY Hon, Samuel J. Tilden did not consul

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden did not consult the Senator from Indiana before writing his letter of acceptance.

Mr. Exton then sent to the Clerk's deak and had read that portion of Tilden's letter of acceptance in regard to reform, and resuming, said he had no doubt as to Tilden's election, and when he came into rower the United States would see what letter of acceptance in regard to reform, and resuming, said he had no doubt as to a Tilden's election, and when he came into power the United States would see what had been seen in New York, a reduction of taxation. In that State taxes were \$16,000,000 per annum before Tilden it took charge of the government and after he came into power they were reduced to eight millions. The people of the United States had been paying \$750,000,000 annually of taxation, and they could not stand it. There must be a change, and the man who stood upon this floor or any other and temperature of the tribute of the trib

DURE.

There were but few bills introduced under the call of the States, but a resolution was offered by Mr. Douglass, of Virginia, allowing the committees of investigation to report at any time during the present session. This was resisted by the Republicans, who resorted to the plan of refraining from voting, thus revealing the apparent absence of a quorum, and preventing the transaction of any business. Then there had to be a call of the fluuse and warrants were issued for the

to some extent he succeeded in doing so.

During the pause in the proceedings Mr. Chittenden rose and asked and obtained the unanimous consent to make what he called a miscellaneous remark. He had not got through his first sentence before he was interrupted with mocking shouts of "louder" from the Democratic side.

This interruption was severely censured by the Speaker protem, who declared it grossly out of order.

Mr. Chittenden was therefore allowed to proceed, and he went on to say that in the oppressively hot condition of the atmosphere the members had played children long enough, and that it was time to LEAVE OFF FOOLING.

notice shall be given in the House. The House then adjourned, after refus

ing leave of absence to some twenty mem bers who had applied for tt.

The Indian War.

The Indian War.

New York, August 7.—A correspondent telegraphs that General Terry hopes to be able to begin his march by the 10th inst. Under the date of July 31st, the correspondent says: "We have just met the steamer Far West on her way down to bring up supplies left at Powder Run, which we found in possession of the Indians. Captain Thompson, of the Second Cavalry, committed suicide just before troops left the Big Horn river.

PROM GEN. TERRY'S CAMP.

FROM GEN. TERRY'S CAMP.

from his camp on the Big Horn, and is now camped near the mouth of Rosebund river. The surrounding country has the been fired by the Indians, and prairie fires extending for miles can be seen in every direction. Gen. Terry finds it difficult to get grazing for his horses.

A scoult from Gen. Crook reached Gen. Terry August 2d, barefoot and almost was trying to reach him. The Indians, however, keep picking off his men, driving his scouts, and stealing his however, keep picking off his men, driving his scouts, and stealing his scouts, and stealing his scouts, and stealing his scouts, and stealing his however, keep picking off his men, driving his returned of the President upon this letter in which he was the statement of the President upon this letter in which has the man is both commands are reported very much disheartened and falling eyery day. The steamers Sluver Lake will leave to day with a load of lumber for Newport, The steamers Durfee and Josephine are expected to-night from the Yellewstone river.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—River fallen 5 inches, and risen 3 inches since last hight; it is now 9 feet 7 inches and rising. Arrived—Hudson and E. A. Woodruff.

WASHINGTON.

Whisky Frauds Examination WASHINGTON, August 7,—Bluford Wil-ion was cross-examined to-day by Repre-entative Plaisted of the Sub-cemmittee sentative Plaisted of the Sub-cemmittee on Whisky Frauds. He said he did not know of his own knowledge that the President was angry at the publication of the endorsement "Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided, &c.," or the Bazzard letter. He did remember saying to Yaryan that importunity was required to procure such an endorsement. He had been informed, however, that parties in,St. Louis had besought the President to, make some declaration showing that he was in sympathy with those fight-

dent was not acting up to the endorse-ment, and repeated that the discovery of the "Sylph" telegram by Babcock seemed to have changed the mind of the President.

The Kitchen Cabinet and Boss Ring, under A. R. Shephard and Babcock were the cause of much trouble, their movements being directed against Secretary Bristow and Postmaster General Jewell. Witness put in as evidence the Barnard letter and the President's endorsement. The President received this letter while it Long Banch in July, 1875, and sent at to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, address and words "private

own hand writing. KIRKWOOD, Mo., July 19, 1875. Dear General:—Writing Gen. Sherms in my behalf in 1884 you did me the hig honor to close with me. Barnard hi been a sincere friend of mine when the oppressively hot condition of the atmosphere the members had played children long enough, and that it was time to LEAVE OFF FOOLING.

He could not see how these proceedings could be reconciled to their own sense of manifness of why they should waste their time and endanger their lives and health in such a manner. He therefore moved that the House adjourn. Negatived.

After some further time wasted in the same manner, Mr. Cox suggested a compromise in the way of two days notice of reports being given.

Mr. Hale, who had been leading the opposition, assented to the suggestion with the understanding that two days notice should begiven by the majority of a committee to the minority, so that both reports should be made together and go to suffer the majority of a committee to the minority, so that both reports should be made together and go to suffer the minority so that both reports should be made together and go to suffer the minority so that both reports should be made together and go to suffer the minority so that both reports should be made together and go to suffer the minority so that both reports should be made together and go to suffer the minority so that both reports should be made together and go to suffer the minority so that both reports should be made together and go to suffer the minority so that both reports should be made together and go to suffer the minority so that both reports should be made together and go to suffer the minority so the minority so that both reports should be made together and go to suffer the minority so the minority so the minority so that both reports should be made together and go to suffer the minority so the

in admirers should exert themselves in this of section to correct inferences sought to be rerated against you by your political adversaries and unworthy parties who have occupied place and dastardly outraged occupied place and dastardly outraged to confidence with others yet in office, it has been the past three months. The clips enclosed from the Republican and Times of to-day marked A and B show some of the many efforts to tarnish your some of the many efforts to tarnish your served to the many efforts to tarnish your the Republican it is intimated bears care marks of John B. Henderson's assertion in the prosecution of cases before the grand jury, the closing of which is taimply mfamous, and I fear aided in his old animosity by the report, whipped around since Casey left the city, by the ring that he said Bristow had deceived you and would not retain the Treasury portfolio thirty days. I have denied this assertion when made in my presence and have written him what has been said. section to correct inferences sought to be and have written him what ha Neither Henderson or Dyer like a Some in your body. They will do what the generality of lawyers consider their duty, nothing more, and both in-spired with aspirations will take good care to ad-vance what they may regard their own or their friends interest. Feel-ing thus, I cannot but think that the in-terest of the government and your own

Dave Campbell, the pilot of the boat, swith two scoouts, then landed and went out to reconnoitre, but found that the Indian were endeavoring to cut them off from the boat. They turned their horses heads and started as fast as possible for the boat. Seven Sioux had circled so as to intercept them, and it became a race in for life. The horse of one of the scouts began to fall behind and was soon shot. The scout then started on foot, but it was in began to fall behind and was soon shot. The scout then started on foot, but it was the bright his horse soon reached him and sent a bulled in the through his lungs. Campbell heard the shot, and looking behind him saw they the wounded scout laying on the ground said to the other scout with him: "We must go back and get that man." Although it was as much as their lives were worth they turned, and as they did so, they saw the Sioux dismounting from his must go back and get that man." Although it was as much as their lives were worth they turned, and as they did so, they saw the Sioux dismounting from his and that the wounded man for the Far West. During this time Colonel Moore, sithough with three companies, sent no one to the relief of these three men. Finally Grant Marsh, Captain of the Far West, called to fifteen volunteers, and fifteen soldiers immediately offered their services. But Col. Moore ordered them not to leave the sout Eight of them, contrary to orders, went with Capt. Marsh, and brought in Campbell and the two scouts. Col. Moore conduct cowardly in the extreme.

Gen. Terry has fallen back 80 miles from his camp on the Big Horn, and is now camped near the mouth of Rosebud river. The surrounding country has been fired by the Indians, and prairie fire extending for miles can be seen in every direction. Gen. Terry finds it difficult to get grazing for his horses.

A scout from Gen. Crook reached Gen. Terry dinds it difficult to get grazing for his horses.

A scout from Gen. Crook reached Gen. Terry dinds it difficult to get grazing for his horses.

A scout from G

THE VENEZUELA REPORT. e House Committee on Foreign Ai fairs to-day adopted the report prepared by Springer in relation to the Venezuela committee, after cutting out a large por-tion, especially the part relating to Orth. The report is a long one and says the fraudulent character of the claims awardfraudulent character of the claims awarded having been determined a further refusal on the part of the United States to
respond to the appeals of Venezuela cannot be justified. The resolution accompanying the report requests the President
to withhold further demands upon Venezuela and directs the Secretary of State
to suspend payments to holders of certificates awarded until March 4, 1877, or until Congress otherwise directs.

CALL FOR FIVE FIRE GENT MONDS.

CALL FOR FIVE PER CENT BONDS

MR. LAMAR OVERCOME BY HEAT.

About 1 o'clock Congressman Lamar was overcome by the excessive heat and was taken to the Speaker's room where he soon recovered and returned to his seat in the House. The occurrence created for a short time much excitement and alarm.

MR. KNOTTÉ EXAMINATION.

The Judiciary Committee to-day took up the report exonerating Knott in relation to the suppression of the Caldwell dispatch, and after some discussion was re-adopted, the Democrats voting aye and Repulicans no.

Mr. Frye was allowed the privilege of submitting the minority report, or preparing a resolution as a substitute, the Republicans knowing they would have an opportunity to reply when the Caldwell dispatches and testimony came into the House on the final report. into the House on the final report.

THE MISSISSIPPI REPORT

THE MISSISSIPI REPORT.

The report presented by Senator Boutwell on behalf of the majority of the Mississippi Investigating Committee reaches the conclusion that the present Legislature of Mississippi was elected by fraud and intimidation, and is therefere not a legal body; that the resignation of Governor Ames was illegally effected by the Legislature; that Mississippi is under the control of political organizations, composed largely of armed men, whose common purpose is to deprive negroes of the free exercise of their right of suffrage; that these organizations will, if left to themselves, retain control by force and fraud; that the power of the National govprove ineffectual, to remand the State to a Territorial condition and through the system of public education and kindred means of improvement, change the ideas of the inhabitants and reconstruct the rovernment on a republican basis.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: H. F. French, Massachusetts Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Burnam, resigned; Charles C. Tompkins, U. S. Marshall for Colorado; Lot S. Bayless, Receiver of Public Moneys at Yankton, Dakotah.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., August 7.-Su about three rous from the shore, in 8-leet of water, a squall struck the boat, capsis-ing it with the result stated. The names of the drowned are Wm. Johnson and wife, John McAlister and wife, John Burt and daughter, Peter Osur, Adolph-Liviners and son Holden, and Miss Thatcher. The bodies of all but Holden have been recovered.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Poolie Propino, having interposed last evening to protect some woman from the insults of John Lazarie, the latter fatally stabbed Propiano. Lazarie then dashed through the crowd that had been attracted by the listurbance, and cut and slashed a numtwo portions of the divide with the un-derstanding among the initiated that one down by an officer and arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7 .- J. O. Ber

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—1 a. m. WASHINGTON, D. C., August S.-1 A. M.)
FOR Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio
Valley, stationary to falling barometer,
nearly stationary temperature, easterly
to southerly winds and generally clear
weather, except rain areas in Lower
Mississippi Valley and westward.
For the Lower Lake Region, rising
followed by falling barometer, variable
winds, changing to easterly or southerly. winds, changing to easterly or southerly, and slightly cooler, clear or partly cloudy

and slightly cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Eastern and Middle States, stationary to rising barometer, westerly to southerly winds, and slightly cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by light rains in Virginia.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and Upper Lake Region, falling barometer, southwest to southeast winds, increasing in force, and generally warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, with a storm centre advancing eastward over Dakota towards Lake Superior.

perior.
The Mississippi river continues stead-ily falling from Cairo to Vicksburg. The Lower Ohio is slowly rising.

FIRE RECORD.

Oil Train Burned. Hubson; August 7.—A train of four-een laden cars of oil, at the Athens depot,

Pettenunch, August 7.—At an early hour this morning Weightman & Negley's blacking works, located on Negley's Run, Nineteenth Ward, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$18,000; insurance \$8,000 It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Marine Intelligence.

New York, August 7.—Steamships Hindoo, from Hull, and the Queen, from Liverpool, arrived. London, August 7.—Steamships Som-erset and State of Virginia, from New

York, arrived out.
FARTHER POINT, August 7.—Steam-ship Waldensean, from Liverpool, has arrived.

New Orleans, August 7.—Arrived— Yesger. Departed—Lee and barges. Weather warm.